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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/961,205	09/24/2001	Goro Tamai	GP-300567	6870	
7590 01/06/2004			EXAMINER		
CHRISTOPHER DEVRIES			AVERY, BRIDGET D		
General Motors	s Corporation				
Legal Staff			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
P.O. Box 300, Mail Code 482-C23-B21			3618		
Detroit, MI 48265-3000 DATE MAILEI			DATE MAILED: 01/06/200	4	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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		Application No.	Applicant(s)	
Office Action Summary		09/961,205	TAMAI ET AL.	
		Examiner	Art Unit	
		Bridget Avery	3618	
The MAILING DATE Period for Reply	of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet w	vith the correspondence add	dress
after SIX (6) MONTHS from the ma - If the period for reply specified abov - If NO period for reply is specified al - Failure to reply within the set or ext	HIS COMMUNICATION. e under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 iling date of this communication. re is less than thirty (30) days, a reply to the maximum statutory period will be reply will, by statute, cer than three months after the mailing of	6(a). In no event, however, may a within the statutory minimum of th Il apply and will expire SIX (6) MO cause the application to become A	reply be timely filed irty (30) days will be considered timely NTHS from the mailing date of this co BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
1) Responsive to comm	unication(s) filed on <u>20 Oc</u>	tober 2003.		
2a) This action is FINAL	. 2b)⊠ This a	ction is non-final.		
	n is in condition for allowand with the practice under Ex			merits is
Disposition of Claims				
4) ☐ Claim(s) <u>25-30</u> is/are 4a) Of the above clai 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are 6) ☐ Claim(s) <u>25-30</u> is/are 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are 8) ☐ Claim(s) are s	m(s) is/are withdraw e allowed. e rejected. e objected to.	n from consideration.		
Application Papers	•	·		
9) The specification is o	bjected to by the Examiner			
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed of	on is/are: a)□ acce	pted or b) objected to	by the Examiner.	
Applicant may not requ	est that any objection to the d	rawing(s) be held in abeya	ance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	sheet(s) including the correction	· ·		• •
11)☐ The oath or declaration	·	aminer. Note the attache	ed Office Action or form PT	O-152.
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 1	19 and 120			
2. Certified copies 3. Copies of the application fro * See the attached deta 13) Acknowledgment is magnine a specific referer 37 CFR 1.78. a) The translation of 14) Acknowledgment is magnines.	c) None of: s of the priority documents s of the priority documents certified copies of the priori m the International Bureau iled Office action for a list o ade of a claim for domestic nce was included in the first of the foreign language provi	have been received. have been received in a ty documents have been (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). If the certified copies not priority under 35 U.S.C. the sentence of the specific visional application has a priority under 35 U.S.C.	Application No n received in this National t received. s § 119(e) (to a provisional cation or in an Application been received. s §§ 120 and/or 121 since	application) Data Sheet. a specific
Attachment(s)				
Notice of References Cited (PT 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent 3) Information Disclosure Stateme	Drawing Review (PTO-948)		Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s Informal Patent Application (PTC	

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DETAILED ACTION

1. The amendment filed by applicant on September 29, 2003 is acknowledged and has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 25-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Long, III et al. (US Patent 6,367,570) in view of Yanase et al. (US Patent 6,459,166).

Long, III et al. teaches a propulsion system controller (402) for use in a hybrid vehicle including: a motor/generator (200) for providing starting force to an internal combustion engine (150) in a first mode of operation and for generating an electrical charge in a second mode of operation (as described in column 10, lines 25-30); a first operating system, the first operating system varying the prime pulse to an internal combustion engine and the starting force applied to the internal combustion engine (150) by the motor/generator (200) (as described in column 9, lines 31-44), the operating system varying the starting force and the prime pulse according to engine coolant temperature and battery state-of-charge (see column 9, lines 18-26); a second operating system, the second operating system varying the state of operation of the

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motor/generator (200) during a starting sequence of the internal combustion engine (150), the first operating system and the second operating system instructing the motor/generator (200) to operate in between the first and the second modes of operation (between the generator and the neutral mode as described in column 10, lines 33-38); a third operating system, the third operating system varying a degree of electric power being used to drive the vehicle, the degree of electric power corresponding to sensed vehicle operating conditions (see column 10, lines 39-55); a means (456, 458) for sensing the state-of-charge of an electric storage medium (400). the means for sensing state-of-charge of the electric storage medium (400) being operated by the first operating system; and a means (see column 9, line 20) for sensing the temperature of an engine coolant of an internal combustion engine (150), the means for sensing the temperature of the engine coolant being operated by the first operating system. The method of varying the state of propulsion and the method of controlling a hybrid powertrain, which includes: determining if an engine starting command has been requested; sensing the state-of-charge of an electric storage medium; sensing the temperature of an engine coolant of an internal combustion engine; sensing the temperature of the electric storage medium; determining if a fault condition is present; sensing the operating condition of a motor/generator; controlling the motor/generator operation based upon the state-of-charge and the temperature of the internal combustion engine; varying the starting speed of the motor/generator in the first mode in response to the state of charge of the electric storage medium; and varying a prime

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pulse to the internal combustion engine in response to the state of charge of the electric storage medium, is also taught by Long, III et al. See column 11, lines 21-65.

Long, III et al. lacks the teaching of varying a degree of electric power to correspond to the temperature of the engine coolant.

Yanase et al. teaches a control device including a generator where the load varies according to the engine temperature. The temperature of the engine is determined by the temperature of the engine coolant.

Based on the teachings of Yanase et al., it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to modify the system of Long, III et al. to vary the load of the generator according to the temperature of the engine coolant to maintain an engine revolution speed at a predetermined low revolution speed, as taught in column 1, lines 56-58.

3. Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Long, III et al. ('570) and Yanase et al. ('166) as applied to claim 29 above, and further in view of Yano et al. (US Patent 5,862,497).

The combination of Long, III et al. and Yanase et al. teach the features described above.

The combination of Long, III et al. and Yanase et al. lack the teaching of the step of controlling the transmission based upon the operations of the motor/generator.

Yano et al. teaches a control unit (16) for controlling a transmission (4).

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Based on the teachings of Yano et al., it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to modify the combination of Long, III et al. and Yanase et al. to include the step of controlling the transmission for optimum vehicle performance.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Deguchi et al. shows a driving force control system for automotive vehicle.

King et al. shows an energy management system for hybrid vehicle.

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Bridget Avery at telephone number 703-308-2086.

Avery

December 29, 2003

BRIAN (. JOHNSON

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600